

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4562.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

PRICE  
SIXPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures.

### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1915.

At 8 o'clock Afternoon.

BANISTER FLETCHER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. M.R.I.—THREE LECTURES: 'THE WAR ON ARCHITECTURE' 1. 'THE WAR ON FRENCH ARCHITECTURE' 2. 'THE WAR ON RHEIMS ARCHITECTURE' 3. 'THE WAR ON BELGIAN ARCHITECTURE.' TUESDAYS, April 13, 20, 27.

Prof. C. S. SHERRINGTON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. Fullerton Professor of Physiology, R.I.—TWO LECTURES: 'THE ANIMAL SPIRITS.' TUESDAYS, May 4, 11.

Prof. FREDERICK SODDY, M.A. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES: 'ADVANCES IN THE STUDY OF RADIOACTIVE BODIES.' SATURDAYS, May 15, TUESDAY, May 18.

Prof. J. O. ARNOLD, F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES: 'THE EVOLUTION OF STEEL: INFLUENCE ON CIVILIZATION.' TUESDAYS, June 1, 8.

Prof. A. S. EDDINGTON, M.A. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES: 'THE SYSTEM OF THE STARS' 1. 'STAR COLOUR AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE' 2. 'THE STELLAR SYSTEM IN MOTION.' THURSDAYS, April 15, 22.

A. W. PORTER, Esq., D.Sc. F.R.S. M.R.I.—TWO LECTURES: 'ADVANCES IN GENERAL PHYSICS.' THURSDAYS, April 29, May 6.

Prof. V. H. BLACKMAN, B.Sc. F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES: 'THE MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF PLANTS.' THURSDAYS, May 13, 20.

WILFRID WARD, Esq.—THREE LECTURES: 'METHOD OF PRESENTING CHARACTER IN BIOGRAPHY AND FICTION.' THURSDAYS, June 3, MONDAY, June 7, THURSDAY, June 10.

Ident. Col. A. G. HADCOCK, late R.A.—TWO LECTURES: 'MODERN ARTILLERY.' SATURDAYS, April 17, 24.

Prof. J. A. FLEMING, D.Sc. F.R.S. M.R.I.—TWO LECTURES: 'PHOTO-ELECTRICITY' (Experimental). (Tyndall Lectures.) SATURDAYS, May 1, 8.

Dr. MARTIN O. FORSTER, F.R.S. M.R.I.—TWO LECTURES: 'COLOURING MATTERS OF THE ORGANIC WORLD' 1. 'COLOURING MATTERS OF NATURE' 2. 'DYES: THE CREATION OF THE CHEMIST' (Experimental). SATURDAY, May 22, TUESDAY, May 25.

Prof. ROBERT A. RAIT.—THREE LECTURES: 'MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS' 1 and 2. 'MARY STUART AND ELIZABETH' 3. 'MARY STUART AND HER SON.' SATURDAYS, May 29, June 5, 12.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

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## LITERATURE

*The Poems of John Keats.* Arranged in Chronological Order, with a Preface by Sidney Colvin. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus, 15s. net.)

*The Athenæum* has had a special interest in Keats ever since the days when his friend Dilke established its fortunes. We view, therefore, with special interest the latest edition of the poetry of Keats. Sir Sidney Colvin's first aim in issuing these two delightful volumes has been to present the poems "in a perfect typographical form"; they are for "lovers of beautiful poetry beautifully printed." Examining his edition from this point of view, we feel that the claim to perfection which he advances for it is substantially justified, and therefore, if we mention a few small flaws, we shall not fear to seem ungrateful. A perfect typographical effect is, we think, hardly compatible with the transparency of the paper which has been used; this is so marked that all the attractions of the clear black type do not avail to divert us from the "looking-glass" poem that fills the interstices, or is spilt over the edges, of what we read. The beauty of the print has, moreover, a flavour of self-consciousness about it. The words are always, or almost always, pushed up together a little too closely, with the object, no doubt, of securing a better decorative pattern; and for the same reason the dash—a form of punctuation to which the editor, perhaps with authority from Keats's manuscripts, is much inclined—is so short as to be easily confused at first, while the eye retains its normal associations, with the hyphen. There is some whimsicality also in the occasional use of the sign &; we find it a dozen times or so in the two volumes, and for no

appreciable reason. Two more points of small importance occur to us; but they have their interest in relation to the ideal of a perfect book. What is the object which should be most regarded in the printing of a poem in stanzas? Is it of moment that there should be an equal number of lines on every leaf—the principle here adopted—or is it desirable rather that a stanza should as seldom as possible be divided by the turn of the page? The present reviewer favours the latter principle, and holds it a flaw in the arrangement of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' for example, that Stanza ix. is cut in half. Is it not also a pity—to make a final point—to dispense with italics? In 'Otho the Great' the names of the speakers and the stage directions are in the same type as the text, with results which from time to time are momentarily confusing.

Sir Sidney's second aim is to give us Keats's poems arranged for the first time in chronological order. His expert knowledge enables him to do so authoritatively, and the results are certainly interesting. We have, however, become so accustomed to the traditional arrangement that we are naturally jealous of any other, and, if it was to have been changed, it might, perhaps, have been changed to greater advantage. Sir Sidney himself does not adhere with absolute strictness to chronology.

"There is a period [he writes] of a month or less, from about the 20th of January to the middle of February, 1818, when Keats was very prolific alike in songs, lyrics in the eight-syllable couplet, and sonnets, and for most of them it happens that the exact day of composition is recorded. Instead of giving them strictly in order of time I have thought it better to print the octosyllables and lyrics first, and the sonnets written during the same month in a continuous run following them."

This is unexceptionable, but, when once latitude is allowed, other considerations arise. For example, if chronological arrangement aims at presenting, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the poet's development, we question whether that end is served when long and short poems are mixed indiscriminately. A composition that occupies a hundred pages or more cannot be included as an item in our impression of a series made up for the most part of lyrical poems. Its date is important; but that date could be more fruitfully and readily conveyed to us in a note than by printing the whole piece—a tragedy, perhaps, or a romance, with sonnets before and songs after it, as though it were on a par with them. Had 'Endymion,' 'Hyperion,' 'Otho the Great,' 'King Stephen,' 'Lamia,' and 'The Cap and Bells' been treated apart, the effect would, we think, have been far more stimulating. We also view with some regret Sir Sidney's tendency to restore to posts of honour poems which have been generally assigned to the Appendix—such a piece, for example, as 'Hence Burgundy, Claret, and Port.'

"I have admitted nothing [he writes] into the main sequence that does not either

aim at being poetry, though it may fail of its aim, or that does not, in however careless and familiar mood it came from him, contain a touch of true poetic quality."

"The separation," he adds, "is not always easy to effect"; and we think it would have been fairer to Keats to err on the side of exclusiveness than—as Sir Sidney has done—on that of appreciation.

As is already well known, Sir Sidney is able to print several poems for the first time. They include one lyrical piece and two sonnets—the latter wrung, it would appear, from a reluctant writer by the somewhat sensational presentation to him of a wreath of laurel. All alike are trifles which it would have been pleasanter to see in an Appendix, but poetry is, without doubt, aimed at in them, and they therefore take their place in the great procession. The first sonnet, addressed to Leigh Hunt, explains, with characteristically agile handling of the rhyme, that the poet, writing against the clock, can think of nothing adequate to the occasion. Minutes are quickly flying, and he would fain catch an immortal thought to pay the debt he owes to the kind poet who has set on his ambitious head a glorious gain. Such is the burden of his utterance, and a prose sentence accommodates it with little difficulty. No dream arises, except that to which he had already given expression in his 'Sonnet to a Young Lady who sent me a Laurel Crown'; so this he repeats, and concludes, alas! with a plagiarism from his 'Sonnet on first looking into Chapman's Homer':—

And then I run into most wild surmises  
Of all the many glories that may be.

Some young ladies were present at the ceremony, and these are addressed in another sonnet, to which, one imagines, not much more leisure was devoted. The principle—or, should we say, the artifice?—of its construction is the same as that of the 'Sonnet to a Young Lady' just referred to. There the poet, unquelled by kings and Cæsars, confessed himself prepared to kneel and kiss the gentle hand that had crowned him. Here he claims that nothing is more beautiful than bay, offering a series of comparisons to it in crescendo, and dismissing them all; yet the bay itself must recognize one rival:—

Then is there nothing in the world so fair?  
The silvery tears of April? Youth of May?  
Or June that breathes out life for butterflies?  
No—none of these can from my favourite bear  
Away the palm—yet it shall ever pay  
Due reverence to your most sovereign eyes.

The lyric 'You say You Love' was written nearly a year later than these sonnets, in November, 1817, and its chief interest is its form, the suggestion for which Sir Sidney has happily traced to one of the rarer Elizabethan song-books. The stanza is in five lines, of which the second and fourth are linked by feminine rhyme, while the fifth has the refrain "O love me truly." The song itself is spoilt by the interpretation which Keats offers of the true love he would desire.



We find even "Squeeze as lovers should," and sigh again for the Appendix. One or two other novelties are actually to be found in that limbo, and will be fully appreciated there; we need not now discuss them. In searching the Index of First Lines for new things, we noticed two entries, "I look where no one dares" and "My Lady's maid hath a silken scarf," which seemed promising. But on turning to the references we found that two stanzas that happened to head their respective pages had been treated as separate poems by a clerical error.

*Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland.*  
By James Murray Mackinlay. (Edinburgh, David Douglas, 12s. 6d. net.)

IN this volume Mr. Mackinlay has completed his studies on ancient church dedications in Scotland. His earlier book dealt with dedications to Scriptural saints, and now he has widened his ecclesiastical net to its furthest limit, and has laid hold of every saint whom pious founders of Scottish churches have delighted to honour. He deserves the goodwill not only of all antiquaries, but also of Church historians, for he has presented them with a vast amount of material, much of which will be useful in the support of their generalizations. The relation between hagiology and history is seen in the chapters descriptive of the Celtic Church, for the author approves of Dr. Anderson's belief that

"it was the peculiarity of the Celtic system that the saints whose memory was held in veneration were in every instance the planters of the churches in which they were commemorated, or the founders of the monasteries from which the planters of these churches proceeded."

The Roman Church in Scotland observed a different rule of dedication, and the differences between the two Churches in this and other matters are discussed in the early part of Mr. Mackinlay's book. The foundations of St. Ninian—whose name must be recognized in St. Rinnan—are minutely traced, and their number is so large that one has an increased respect for the mission of Galloway's apostle. Naturally much attention and space are given to Irish saints. St. Columba's methods of advancing Christian truth and civilization amongst the tribes of North Britain by means of monastic establishments are fully discussed; and the history of the Columban Church, first in Iona and later in Dunkeld, is related by a reference to foundations that extend from Dumfriesshire to the Orkney Islands, from Midlothian to the Hebrides. Though St. Patrick has only six churches in England which bear his name, he had a large number of dedications in the South-West of Scotland. Mr. Mackinlay does not commit himself to an opinion regarding St. Patrick's birthplace, but sets side by side Prof. Bury's argument in favour of some town near the Severn and "a long-established tradition" in favour of the

Clydeside. One of the most interesting of Irish saints is St. Bridget or St. Bride. Unlike St. Patrick, she was a popular saint south of the Tweed. Miss Arnold-Forster in her 'Studies in Church Dedication' mentions nineteen pre-Reformation foundations in the Western counties of England. In Scotland St. Bridget is mostly commemorated in the West, but, if one may judge from the many legends that have gathered around her name, she was known and revered in many parts of the country. In art St. Bride is sometimes represented with a cow, which reminds us of Sir David Lyndsay's words:

Sanet Bryde, weill carvit, with ane kow,  
With coistlie colouris, fine and fair.

It is interesting to know that in Belgium some cowkeepers make pilgrimages to Hamay to invoke St. Bridget's aid in making their cows prolific.

St. Mungo, patron of Glasgow, was the chief of the Cymric saints, and his best-known memorial is the High Church or Cathedral of Glasgow, which William Brereton in 1636 described as "a brave and ancient piece." St. Thenew, mother of the saint, was buried not far from the Cathedral, and her name is still renowned in the various St. Enoch's foundations that are scattered throughout Scotland.

St. Fergus is a representative of the Pictish saints; and St. Oswald and St. Cuthbert are the most prominent of the saints of Northumbria. St. Ethelreda, St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Thomas Becket have all been honoured by pious Churchmen whose religion was broad enough to permit their reverence for saints of "the ancient enemy." But in Scotland, many will be surprised to learn, there are foundations dedicated to saints of Norway, France, Italy, Spain, Africa, and Eastern lands. Such diversity of dedication can be seen in the recognition of St. Magnus, St. Leonard and St. Giles, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, St. Augustine and St. Cyril, St. Regulus and St. Nicholas. Around the last name the legends of "Santa Claus," the "boy bishop," and the "three golden balls" have clung tenaciously.

Mr. Mackinlay has compiled a most elaborate and useful Bibliography, while his Index is excellent and comprehensive. Indeed, he has spared no pains to make his book authoritative. He would be the first to confess that his subject bristles with problems, and he must not expect that all of his conclusions will command acquiescence, for the spirit of Edie Ochiltree confronted with Mr. Oldbuck's "ancient" inscription is not dead, even amongst the friends of antiquaries. But his work has been done cautiously and laboriously. Criticism may suggest that he has not exercised the gifts of selection and independent judgment so fully as he might have done; for, on the one hand, history, tradition, and legend are at times inextricably mixed, and, on the other, he has been content at places to lay before his readers the divergent views of others concerning some difficult cases of interpretation.

*War: its Conduct and Legal Results.* By T. Baty and J. H. Morgan. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

THIS book, which is the joint production of two learned lawyers who know how to write attractively as well as lucidly, is the most interesting and valuable of the innumerable legal works for which the war is responsible. Not only does it deal with the more abiding problems connected with the state of war, such as the prerogative of the Crown, the rights of neutral countries, the proclamation of martial law, the position of aliens, and the institution of blockade; but it also discusses the special difficulties which, as the result of the emergency legislation which Parliament has produced in haste and abundance, confront the ordinary citizen during the present crisis, such as the postponement of the payment of debts, the restrictions on trading with the enemy, the withholding of foodstuffs from the market, and the powers of the Censor. The book might, it is true, have been rather more useful if it had been published less hurriedly. There are portions of it which are already out of date. For instance, Prof. Morgan, who has written the chapters on the Defence of the Realm Acts, subjects to severe criticism the provisions of the second Act which, extending the powers of courts-martial, rendered a civilian liable—for the first time for 250 years—to be sentenced to death without trial by jury. The Government had already taken steps to remove this blot on the Statute Book before Prof. Morgan's strong objections to it were made known.

Again, Dr. Baty devotes a considerable amount of space, as well as much legal ingenuity, to arguing that an alien enemy cannot be sued in our courts of justice—a proposition which, unfortunately for him, the Court of Appeal has recently felt bound to reject. These, however, are small, perhaps inevitable, defects in a comprehensive work on the legal results of war prepared whilst the greatest conflict in the world's history is still proceeding. They do not materially affect its permanent value as a clear and learned statement of the larger issues.

On the question of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, the Germans are condemned out of the mouths of their own jurists. This is what was written by Holtzendorff, an authority on international law without a rival in his native land:—

"Such guarantees of lasting neutrality are therefore to be regarded as a landmark of Progress in the formation of a European polity... He who injures a right does injury to the cause of right itself, and in the guarantees lies the express obligation to prevent such things... Nothing could make the situation of Europe more insecure than an egotistical repudiation by the great states of these duties of international fellowship."

Germany, in breaking the Treaty of 1831, to which, with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Austria, she was a party, sinned, therefore, against the light.

*Livelihood and Poverty: a Study in the Economic Conditions of Working-Class Households in Northampton, Warrington, Stanley, and Reading.* By A. L. Bowley and A. R. Burnett-Hurst. (Bell & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

IN the short space of two years the Ratan Tata Foundation (University of London) has produced a valuable series of reports on uninvestigated aspects of poverty. The latest of its publications does not so much open up a new subject as supplement existing knowledge. While several studies of the social conditions prevailing in our great cities, and at least one admirable inquiry into village life, have been made, the smaller industrial towns have been insufficiently observed. The four towns dealt with in the present volume have each a population of less than 100,000. Conditions, of course, vary considerably from the relative prosperity of Northampton—a town of skilled trades—to the poverty of Reading, where wages are kept down by the presence outside the town of some of the lowest-paid agricultural labourers in England, and by the fact that the largest employer is a huge firm of biscuit makers which does not require highly skilled labour. If, for purposes of illustration, we nevertheless regard the manual labourers of the four towns as living in one, we find that 32 per cent. of the adult males at the time of the inquiry (1913) were earning less than 24s. a week, and that 27 per cent. of the children were living in families which fail to reach the standard taken as necessary for healthy existence.

Two local peculiarities appear in the separate reports on the four towns. The prevalence of money-lending at exorbitant rates of interest and under speciously attractive conditions is an unpleasant feature of Warrington. In Stanley (co. Durham) the housing problem is rendered apparently insoluble by the fact that the collieries own nearly one-third of the houses, which are, on the whole, insanitary and small. These houses are let free to employees of the coal companies, which pay no rent allowances to men who have refused to live in them.

The investigators have employed the method of random sampling throughout, taking about one family in twenty in each town. Dr. Bowley in his 'Criticism on the Accuracy of Results' shows that the "probable error" of every percentage statement made with regard to Northampton, Warrington, and Reading is almost certainly within  $\pm 2$ ; but his demonstration is so rapid that we doubt if many unmathematical readers will follow it.

The war has probably for the time being altered many of the conditions described in this book. It is for our social reformers to see that a reversion to them is not to be regarded with complacency.

*My Life.* By Sir Hiram S. Maxim. (Methuen & Co., 16s. net.)

THIS book might have been more carefully written, but its interest is undeniable. Sir Hiram Maxim has supplemented a conscientious record of his many inventions, illustrated by some admirably simple plates, with an abundant narrative of his youth and occasional impressions of later travel. In the result we get the finished products of a nimble brain side by side with an intellectual scrap-heap. Some of Sir Hiram's reminiscences are concisely told with touches of sardonic humour, but in others he rambles, and his readers will puzzle themselves over the exact point at which one experience ends and another begins. But, disjointed though they are, his recollections of the Maine of his boyhood arrest one at every turn. A society so primitive hardly exists in Europe nowadays outside the Greek islands or the remoter parts of Hungary. The rawness described in 'David Harum' seems an advanced civilization compared with the dim surroundings whence Mr. Hiram S. Maxim emerged into the blaze of fame.

Money was scarce at Orneville, Maine, and trade largely resolved itself into a matter of barter. Workmen took out their wages in truck, and treacle appeared at every meal. Elder Lord, a leading citizen, could not read or write, and when a neighbouring farmer remonstrated at being charged for a cheese, the simple explanation was that the drawing in the book was intended for a grindstone, only the Elder had forgotten to put the hole in it! Sir Hiram informs us, however, that such illiteracy was exceptional in the State of Maine. Bears, of the black variety, were a far more common feature of the country, and the outside place in the chapel pew was kept for the man with the gun.

The boy grew up to manhood in these patriarchal conditions, an eager student of every book that came his way, turning from one trade to another, and mighty of limb. With an egoism far too natural to offend, he relates how he could lift barrels of pork weighing 400 lb., and how he could box or wrestle with all opponents and beat them soundly. While employed at St. Jean Chrisostome, in Canada, he discomfited a certain Mr. Ned Lynch by throwing some luminous hair-oil over his whiskers, so that in the dark that hero appeared to be on fire. The Queensberry rules may not countenance this strategy, none the less young Maxim was apparently thinking of turning prize-fighter until an Englishman sagely pointed out that to succeed in the ring a pugilist should have a head of about the shape and size of a cocoanut, and old Dr. Springall, his mother's physician, who was very wise, warned him that such a calling was too mean for him.

Beneath the riot of youth the inventor's mind was rapidly developing. We can well believe Sir Hiram's accounts of his wonderful manual dexterity in such simple

employments as milling and coach-painting, and by and by came the adaptive faculty which is simply dexterity sublimated. The glimpses given in these pages of the growth of mechanical ideas are worthy of the attention of psychologists. From the invention of an automatic mousetrap he progressed to silicated blackboards, and thence to discoveries in the lighting of gas and electricity. To Oliver P. Drake, he gratefully writes, "I am indebted for a good deal of my success in life. He was by trade a philosophical instrument-maker, and understood his business thoroughly." Sir Hiram met Drake at Boston, where he had obtained work with a gas-machine company. Dates are to seek in this volume, but "not very long after the war" he was established in New York, where he claims to have anticipated Edison with the arc light, and where he outwitted the Germans by hitting on a cheaper process of making phosphoric anhydride for incandescent lamps. His readers will admire the certainty with which the chemist in Sir Hiram came to the rescue of the mechanic, and the mechanic of the chemist. His book is full of such stories, but we will leave him to tell them.

Like many inventors, notably Samuel Morse, Sir Hiram has been involved in vexatious litigation; his patents have been stolen, and he has been preyed upon by impostors. His English readers will note, therefore, with pleasure that he has found British men of business straightforward, the public appreciative, and the Court benignant. At the same time, he by no means pays compliments to British workmen, who are wont, he says, to be idle and drunken, or to British salesmen, who fail to grasp the identity of mucilage and gum. His temporary discomfitures may seem to play too large a part in his account of the invention of his famous guns, the Maxim and the Pom-pom, but it must be remembered that they meant much to him. Later on we come across these significant chapter-headings: "Lord Wolseley suggests smokeless powder—I conduct experiments, and succeed in producing the best powder in existence."

Sir Hiram's latest pages are mainly occupied with journeys undertaken to exhibit his guns to the Governments of Europe. We get remarks on religious observances too much in the style of Mark Twain's 'Innocents Abroad,' though it is amusing to read that a Russian official persisted in taking Sir Hiram for a Jew because his grandfather had been christened Samuel, his father Isaac, and himself Hiram—"a Jew name," as the functionary erroneously observed. But it is noteworthy that King Edward persuaded the German Emperor to examine the Maxim gun at Spandau, with the result that after one trial the Kaiser exclaimed: "That is the gun; there is no other!" Sir Hiram's failure to produce a satisfactory flying-machine is honestly faced; he was on the right lines, but made the mistake of using a steam-engine instead of a petrol motor.

He concludes with a cynical sentence



which would have caused Bismarck to chuckle. He has invented an inhaler for bronchitis, and

"I suppose I shall have to stand the disgrace which is said to be sufficiently great to wipe out all the credit that I might have had for inventing killing machines."

The oil from a little plant which he remembered as growing in the State of Maine in his boyhood goes to make the vapour for this inhaler.

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*The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament.*  
By Sir W. M. Ramsay. The James Sprunt Lectures delivered at Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. (Hodder & Stoughton, 12s.)

IN the Preface to his book Sir William Ramsay confesses that he describes no striking discoveries. His aim is

"to show through the examination, word by word and phrase by phrase, of a few passages, which have been much exposed to hostile criticism, that the New Testament is unique in the compactness, the lucidity, the pregnancy, and the vivid truthfulness of its expression."

He goes on to say that a great discovery has resulted from modern investigation, viz., "the wide and familiar use of writing in Western Asia as furnishing the basis on which the Roman bureaucratic administration was able to rest." The claim is made that this is a great principle, and Sir William, after referring to the inferences drawn in two of his published writings, says, in sadness or satire, or both, that "many of us will wait until some German scholar has stated the same conclusions before accepting them."

Part I. of the book, which is marked as preliminary, includes an introductory statement which is a fragment of biography. Sir William shows us himself on the way which brought him to the study of St. Luke and St. Paul and the New Testament generally, and to the discovery that his prepossessions and pre-formed opinions were wrong. The journey described is one from an old-fashioned and, for many, an effete heterodoxy to a new and scholarly orthodoxy. The lectures themselves, which form the main part of the book, show how new evidence changed the author's judgment and established opinions; they show, too, that a master, and not an apprentice, has prepared the lectures, in which some at least of the arguments are based on facts, and not on conjecture or opinion, and are supremely important.

The first thing, Sir William Ramsay tells us, which made him doubt the judgment he had formed, or accepted from others, about the late origin of the Acts of the Apostles was a discovery regarding the geographical statement in xiv. 6: "They fled [from Iconium] to the cities of Lycaonia and the surrounding region." The words of the text imply that St. Paul and Barnabas fled over a frontier into

Lycaonia. In modern treatises on ancient geography Iconium is described as a city of Lycaonia, and it is assumed that this description was true in A.D. 50. A chapter of this book is devoted to proving that to the ancients of the Roman period Iconium was a city not of Lycaonia, but of Phrygia. As a result of the careful examination of evidence the original judgment was reversed.

"We had imagined [Sir William Ramsay says] that this detail was a blunder due to stupidity or ignorance or misplaced ingenuity on the part of the author: it has now been found to show excellent knowledge and the minute accuracy which comes from the faithful report of an eye-witness and participant in the action."

Having made this promising beginning, Sir William continued his investigations, and came to the conclusion that St. Luke's history is unsurpassed in respect of its trustworthiness.

Special points are set forth in these Lectures, and we have dissertations on, for example, Trial Scenes in the Acts, Simon the Magician, the Magi at the Birth of Jesus, Rhoda the Slave-Girl, and St. Luke's Account of the First Census. The trustworthiness of the Acts is the subject of one of these dissertations. The critics of the Tübingen school rejected the miracles recorded in the book, and the theory was put forward that the aim of the writer in inventing or repeating the stories was to glorify the early Church. In recent years Prof. Harnack, among Continental writers, has given special heed to the problems of Acts, and a most instructive comparison might be made between his methods and conclusions and those of Sir William Ramsay. Prof. Harnack asserts that among the stories of miracles in the first fifteen chapters of Acts there is in that of the Ascension a tertiary legend, indeed a myth, although St. Luke was originally better informed, and knew what was written in the Gospel of St. Mark. Tertiary legends are defined as absurd stories which have not the tiniest substratum of fact. Yet the admission is made by Prof. Harnack that the other stories in the fifteen chapters can be ascribed to primary traditions. Sir William Ramsay's contention is that the circumstances in the different incidents occurred as St. Luke relates, though the inference from the facts may be doubtful. The incident of the lame man at Lystra is cited. It must be taken as certain that he was really lame, and not an impostor; yet the theory of unconscious imposture is admissible. The cure, however, was not critically examined at the time, and Sir William maintains that,

"even supposing the lame man might have been an unconscious impostor, who thought he was lame and had never walked, the incident remains just as marvellous as if he were really lame. His mind was cured and he saw his real self. Such apparent lameness might be due to nervous causes; but none the less it is lameness."

A physician or surgeon might dispute these statements. Cases of apparent lameness, due to nervous causes, might be cured by

a physician; but there are cases, not due to such causes, which neither a physician nor a surgeon could cure. Sir William Ramsay's estimate of what is marvellous in healing requires amendment. He appears to be too anxious to demonstrate the trustworthiness of Acts, and he would, we think, do well to confine himself to the contention that the circumstances occurred as St. Luke relates, whatever may be the explanation of, or inference from, these circumstances. He does recognize, however, that there are difficulties.

"The best [he says], and probably the most scientific way is to read the Acts simply, gather from it the opinions of those who were eye-witnesses, and give this its full value, but always to remember that they were not medical experts. The general opinion and impression will prove quite good enough for a fair judgment."

A distinguished foreign scholar, Sir William Ramsay tells us, reviewed the book 'St. Paul the Traveller,' and asked what the author would say of Luke ii. 1-3, if St. Luke is a great historian. The author has something to say, and in saying it shows himself a most skilful investigator. Till recently it was the fashion with many critics to maintain that Augustus never issued any decree ordering a census; that under the Empire there was never any regular system of census, that, where there was a casual census, the presence of the husband, but not of the wife, was required; and that it never was required at his original home. In regard to these four points accuracy is demanded; and, if St. Luke is wrong about any one of them, then he is not a great historian. Further, critics asserted that Quirinius never governed Syria until nine years after Herod, and that the census made by him in Palestine was transferred by St. Luke to the reign of Herod, who died in 4 B.C. All these points are seriously considered, and lectures are devoted to them. The arguments are, of course, not beyond challenge, but they demand attention; and it may be said that the learning and knowledge displayed in these lectures—indeed, in all the lectures collected in this book—place Sir William Ramsay in the first rank of historical critics.

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*Life of Adam Rolland Rainy.* By his Wife. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 6s. net.)

BIOGRAPHIES naturally fall into two kinds. Some are written in response to the demand of a large and expectant public, eager to have a record of lives of those who have played a worthy part in national affairs; others are composed to gratify the pious wishes of relatives and friends. The present volume belongs mainly to the second class.

Dr. Adam Rolland Rainy had the fortune or misfortune to bear a name known and honoured throughout Scotland. This meant that he came more easily into prominence than many of his

fellows; but it also meant that, despite many sterling qualities of intellect and heart, he was to the last overshadowed by a greater personality, his father Robert Rainy, ecclesiastic and statesman. He has been, however, most fortunate in his biographer, for Mrs. Rainy has proved her loyalty, her wisdom, and her literary gifts in this plain tale of her husband's life-work. She has used her material well, and she does not overstate the significance of her task when she modestly writes:—

"I am sure that my children will like to have a record to keep, and to hand on, of some of those early memories, and of the gradual development of the sunny, joyous, eager spirit, contented and patient in adversity, keen in the enjoyment of every pleasure that came its way, with an earnest force and purpose which showed itself in many directions, and with a great capacity for getting alongside of others and of entering, naturally and easily, into every phase of human life."

These words tell the secret of Dr. Rainy's life. He had his share of disappointments, and, though he achieved much, he somehow failed to justify the highest hopes of his friends. The "queer, queer world," of which he once wrote, and its "cross-grained" realities did not bring him always the "brilliancy and sparkle" he craved. But he manfully fought his battles, and he was always courteous, joyous, and brave-hearted.

Mrs. Rainy divides her story into three parts. The first deals with her husband's schooldays, his University career, his studies and travels on the Continent. The second part is of more interest to the general reader, and relates Dr. Rainy's life in London as a specialist in medicine, a champion of Presbyterianism on an alien soil, and a loyal member of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, the fabric and influence of which he did much to extend. One cannot read this biography without being impressed by his genuine religious character. He had a deep-rooted faith in God, and was animated by lofty ideals in private and public life.

The third and largest part of the book concerns Dr. Rainy's political career. We read of his first candidature for the representation of the Kilmarnock Burghs during the eventful days of the Boer War. He was in favour of Temperance Reform, the taxation of land values, Home Rule for Ireland, the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, electoral reform, and a reconstituted House of Lords. But he had to wait for six years before he won his place as a member of Parliament. Though he did not often intervene in the debates of the House of Commons, he showed ability and trustworthiness. In 1908 he seconded Mr. Redmond's Home Rule resolution. To his death he remained member for the Kilmarnock Burghs, and retained the respect of his political opponents.

Scottish readers of this book will be interested in the many references to Principal Rainy, the discussion of the "Free Church Case," and the frequent examination of ecclesiastical problems.

*Letters from Persia and India, 1857-9: a Subaltern's Experiences in War.* By the late General Sir George Digby Barker. (Bell & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

SIR GEORGE BARKER died less than a year ago at the ripe age of 80. The letters which are now published by his wife were written by him, when a subaltern in the 78th Highlanders, from the seat of war in Persia and India; and apart from his friends and relations, they must have an interest for the distinguished regiment to which he belonged, and whose reputation he, in his own person, contributed to enhance.

The letters contain indeed, in regard to the campaigns treated, nothing that was not known before; but, being written to his mother and other near relations immediately after the events which they relate, they form a simple and unstudied record of the daily life of the writer. They show his affectionate disposition, his love of home, his sense of duty, and his pride in his regiment.

The campaign in Persia was short. The regiment arrived at Bushire at the end of January, and Barker took part in the battle of Kooshab, the bombardment of Mohammerah, and the expedition to Ahwaz. He describes his feelings during his first battle thus:—

"Strange to say, my own regiment, though exposed nearly all night to the round shot which was falling thick around, and though the most advanced when attacking the enemy, had not one officer or man killed or wounded. Hearing the sound of the deadly shot so close, I was afraid to look on either side, feeling sure I should see some of us smashed to pieces, and I could not believe when we halted that not a man had been touched."

The army remained in Persia for some time after peace was concluded, and during this period Barker describes a visit paid to the Turkish town of Basora, which has recently been taken by our troops, and it is interesting to note what he says:—

"The greatest part of the town is in ruins, and shows signs of having been a magnificent town some years ago, but it has been several times depopulated by sickness, and what sickness has left undone is fast being brought about by the indolence of the inhabitants, who spend their whole time sitting in the bazaars, smoking and drinking coffee. They were very civil to us, and seem to be in great hopes that the English will some day be masters of the country."

On the return of the force to Bombay, the 78th Highlanders with the 64th were at once ordered to Calcutta to take part in quelling the Mutiny, and Lieut. Barker, with some 220 men of his regiment, accompanied Havelock in his march from Allahabad to Cawnpore at the height of the rainy season, taking part in four engagements on the way. Barker describes the actions on the day that they reached Cawnpore:—

"When the line of infantry had been pretty well pounded by the enemy's cannon, the 78th were ordered to advance and charge the batteries at the point of the bayonet; on we went with deafening cheers, and in a few minutes the guns were ours; on we went past the batteries and fired into the

retreating foe, until we were halted for a few seconds to form again compactly for another charge at some guns farther in the rear. General Havelock at this time came up and called out, 'Well done, 78th! You shall be my own regiment in future; another charge like that and we shall win the day.' Upon this we went off through pools and mud, cheering and screeching, and the next battery was ours, but this was almost too much for human exertions. The sun was now at its hottest, and rushing on like madmen with the weight of arms and ammunition, every one was completely done up.... After half an hour's refreshing rest (if rest can be called refreshing when the ground on all sides is being ploughed up by shot) we again advanced to the right flank, which was threatened by the enemy, and after driving them out of another village we all lay down on the ground; round shot and grape came thick upon us from one side, and rifle shots from another. After allowing them to exhaust their ammunition while we rested, we again advanced and drove them off the field. By this time we had followed them to Cawnpore, which fell into our hands, and darkness covered the field of action."

Later he writes:—

"We were rewarded for all our fatigues and dangers by a speech from the general, who said: 'I am now upwards of 60 years old. I have been 40 years in the service. I have been engaged in action about seven and twenty times, but during the whole of my career I have never seen any regiment behave better, nay more, I have never seen one behave so well as the 78th Highlanders this day. I am proud of you.'"

Barker was with Havelock in his first two unsuccessful attempts to force his way to Lucknow, and when reinforcements arrived he marched with the men under Havelock and Outram who fought their way into the Residency. He writes:—

"The 78th were ordered to the front, and with Sir James Outram leading the way we hastened through the streets, followed by the Sikhs, at every turn encountering a fresh volley, and being fired at from the houses on either side, and now and then peppered with grape. At the end of half a mile the large gates of the Residency appeared in view, and the tops of the houses inside were covered with waving caps of the garrison, who were cheering us on. They had not expected us quite so soon, and some delay took place in opening the huge gates, seeing which Sir James Outram made for the embrasure. I followed close behind him, and being on foot and he on horseback, I managed to get in before him. I believe I have the honour of being the first in, though another disputes it. As I went up the hill inside, my hand was half shaken off by the delighted garrison.... This was a proud moment, but all feelings of pride or pleasure were drowned in grief for the large numbers of killed and wounded, and in thankfulness to the Merciful Hand that had guided us, the survivors, in safety through a day of such fearful perils. On this day alone my Regiment lost 9 officers and 130 men killed and wounded out of little more than 400."

The extracts will give a sufficient idea of these letters. Compared with some of those published from the front at the present moment, they show that the dangers and the hardships faced to-day were met in the same spirit by the soldiers who, fifty and more years ago, saved our Indian Empire against greater odds than we now have to encounter.



*Vidyapati: Bangiya Padābali, Songs of the Love of Rādhā and Krishna.* Translated into English by Ananda Coomaraswamy and Arun Sen. With Introduction and Notes, and Illustrations from Indian Paintings. (Old Bourn Press, 10s. 6d.)

VIDYAPATI, who flourished in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was to India, Mr. Coomaraswamy tells us, as Dante to Italy or Chaucer to England—that is to say, “he did not disdain to use the folk-speech and folk-thought for the expression of the highest matters.” His fame—he is the “Father of Bengali literature”—depends upon a “wreath of songs (pada) in which he describes the courtship of God and the Soul, under the names of Krishna and Radha.”

Of these songs—which were written for the most part in quatrains with feminine rhyme—the translators have rendered for us rather more than a hundred in a line-for-line prose version, which has the merit of simplicity, and enables us to form a clear idea of the contents of the original poems, though it leaves us in uncertainty as to the degree of elevation in their tone. The poems describe with abundant elaboration of sensuous detail a series of successive stages in the wooing of a young girl, analyzing tirelessly the psychological fluctuations of wooer and wooed, the self-contradiction of the mind as now desire, now modesty, prevails; and showering upon many monotonous exhibitions of flat nakedness the scented petals of a score or more of recurring metaphors—the bee imprisoned in the lotus flower, the moon without an antelope, the snow that may not hide the hills, the royal-stepping “olifant.” The producer of all this oppressive and tedious eroticism certainly found sustenance in the belief that he was concurrently presenting spiritual truths; had he not conceived himself to be writing allegorically, his restricted and artificial heat must soon have consumed itself, and his realisms have betrayed their vacuousness.

But the fact that confused apprehension of the nature of spiritual things misled a poet of the fifteenth century, however wide his renown, does not excuse critics or readers in the present day if, under cover of the vagueness easily associated with all allegorical writing, and, by some minds, with the whole of poetical expression, they still imagine any spiritual nourishment to lie hid in such an exaggerated preoccupation with love in its least spiritual aspect. Mr. Coomaraswamy, in his endeavour to lead us to think otherwise, betrays by naive comparisons the weakness of his position. He tells us in the first place that, in fifteenth-century Bengal, a purely secular poem, such as

Oh! the handsome lad from Wye  
That's lifted a' the cattle, a' our kye,

would have been understood to speak as much of God and the Soul as of man and maid, apparently not recognizing that such a statement means no more than that black had not at that time been distinguished from white in Hindu taste, and

that both were called grey. He exhibits the same lack of discrimination in himself when he compares Vidyapati's

Oh Madhav! how shall I describe her growing-up?  
E'en Madan's heart, beholding her, must be ensnared!

Love is forsooth the ruler of her heart:  
Setting the jars upon her breast, he straightens out her form,

with Wordsworth's

And vital feelings of delight  
Shall rear her form to stately height,  
Her virgin bosom swell;

or when, sympathetically explaining to us a poem in which the lovers achieve a complete “exchange of gear,” he reminds us that “a familiar English parallel is the London coster's habit of exchanging hats when out for dalliance on Hampstead Heath.” The “original or subconscious motive,” he remarks, “is a sense of identity”; and we infer that the difference between the London coster and the Hindu poet is that the former, unconquered by mysticism, knows when his sense of identity has been indicated sufficiently, while the latter pursues it to extremities.

The eleven illustrations to the volume are photographed from Indian paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, almost all of which are in the collection of Mr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. Several of the designs are of much strangeness and beauty—for example, that entitled “The milk exultant in its heat boils over,” where the figure is handled with admirable decision, the utensils grouped charmingly, and the wide, empty background and curved framework effective and delicious. In others, of which “Who then will save me when life is dying?” is a type, everything seems at once wooden and overworked—in a word, monstrous. One does not quite understand why pictures of such uneven merit should have been chosen. None of them has any striking or essential bearing on the text of the poems translated.

*Muiredach, Abbot of Monasterboice, 890-923 A.D.: his Life and Surroundings.* By R. A. S. Macalister. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

In this instructive and charming record of his lectures, the author has been guilty of an oversight which he will thank us for correcting. These “Margaret Stokes Lectures” were founded to commemorate the labours of one who did more than anybody else to draw and explain the reliefs upon Irish crosses. This fact should have been stated explicitly in the volume.

Prof. Macalister's survey of the culture of the eleventh century in Ireland is excellent. He gives due weight to the fact that the so-called ‘Annals’ tell us of all the crimes and horrors that happened, just as the present daily press, when the subject of the war is exhausted, selects them to fill its columns, and that accordingly, if any one in long future centuries came to estimate the Irish culture of to-day, crimes and violences would bulk hugely in the survey of the twentieth century. On the other hand, the important evidence of Gerald of Wales a century later is not to be dis-

counted. He describes the country as barbarous, with the exception of the monasteries, held by men who did nothing to civilize the people around them, and even left the parish duties to be performed by rude and ignorant priests. The accusation is undoubtedly true, and goes far to account for the strong contrasts between elaborate art in books and monuments and the savageries which we see depicted in Derrick's ‘Image of Ireland,’ as late as Queen Elizabeth's time.

The description of the splendid crosses of Monasterboice and of other places is very curious, and often reminds us of the Byzantine flavour of the ‘Book of Kells.’ As the paintings in every old Byzantine church are intended to give the worshipper a survey of the life of Christ, His miracles, His passion, and the Final Judgment, so the numerous and elaborate panels on these crosses— quaint and rude as sculpture, but full of pious suggestions—give the student food for thought on the life and death of Christ, and the final judgment of the world. Every study we make of this old Irish art, except the actual churches, seems to us to point rather to Byzantine than Romanesque influences. But of any such contact there appears to be no historical tradition. It is certain, however, that wandering Irish missionaries or pilgrims went as far as Byzantine lands; and that they brought home with them either the men or the knowledge sufficient to influence their art is not at all improbable.

But behind all this lies a larger, a prehistoric problem. Why should the Celts have produced in Ireland a far more elaborate decorative art than elsewhere? Why should the other Celtic populations of Europe afford no parallel?

The answer which seems to us the most probable is that in the remote north-west fringes of Europe, into which the earlier races were driven, there remained a much stronger element of these earlier races, and so the dominant Celts were leavened by the ideas of their subjects. We may go further, and say that dominant and conquering races like the Celts and Teutons are generally far too busy to be artistic, and that the finished decorations on tools and weapons are probably the work of a people with no larger interests. It is possible that the elaboration of the art, and even the fund of national music, found in Ireland may not be Celtic at all, but a heritage from some pre-Celtic races. If so, this art should be called not Celtic, but Irish. The problem of these earlier races, how many there were, with what affinities and with what languages, might well occupy such a scholar as Prof. Macalister. There must surely be, in the names of rivers, mountains, and islands, relics of the names which the Celts found attached to them, and which they must have used as Europeans used the Red Indian names in the United States.

Such are some of the speculations suggested by this very careful and well-illustrated book.



## FICTION.

*La Belle Alliance.* By Rowland Grey. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

This entertaining record of an English girl's adventures at a French school some thirty years ago bears strongly the impress of the *entente cordiale*; but a slightly jarring note is struck by the treatment of our Belgian allies, who are dealt with on lines which Charlotte Brontë has made unpleasantly familiar. The action takes place at Fontainebleau, where the historic Château and the Forest fragrant with lilies form an effective background for the educational institution presided over by a remarkable woman, who is drawn, we are told, from life. The heroine, whose principal aims have hitherto been cricket and tennis, acquires wider views of life in the new atmosphere, and, under the influence of a room-mate who plays Arthur to her Tom Brown, achieves the combination of French charm with English wholesomeness—greatly to the credit of all parties concerned.

*A Shadow of '57.* By A. M. Scott-Moncrieff. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

This is yet another tale of military life in India, and the "57" of the title is, of course, the year of the Mutiny. A panic-stricken girl, recently come from England, mounts a pony belonging to her young hostess, and callously leaves her to be murdered by the mob. That is the shadow. The soldier sons of these two women meet, a generation later, at a troublous place in India, and the son of the cowardly mother bears himself like a hero. It is a somewhat artless tale, in which trivial conversations impede the development of the plot. The best-drawn characters in the book are the vulgar Eurasian wife of an old Civil Servant and their English-bred daughter. For the most part, however, the characterization is weak.

*The Blue Buckle.* By William Hamilton Osborne. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

The criminal financier has always been a favourite subject of the authors of tales of mystery. The romantic and successful amateur detective and the ill-used heroine (with an ailing father) are, perhaps, even more popular characters. The point about 'The Blue Buckle' is its ingenious manipulation of these time-honoured effects. We wonder that Mr. Osborne makes use of so ancient a device as the secret passage; but, on the other hand, he has invented a means of establishing an alibi by the use of the cinematograph, and he understands the possibilities of the dictaphone.

The story contains much apparatus, and the scenes change with such startling rapidity that we are led to regard the plot as first invented for the purposes of the cinematograph. This is especially suggested by the manner in which the various mysteries are never allowed to gather; as soon as a single interest begins to predominate, it is exploded and another takes its place. 'The Blue Buckle' has the merit of being an admirably constructed, if improbable story.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

## THEOLOGY.

**Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures: The New Testament, VOL. IV. Part III.,** by the Rev. Francis Gigot, 1/ net. Longmans  
A summary of the Apocalypse of St. John, with Introduction and notes.

## LAW.

**Robson (William Newby), THE PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL LIABILITY FOR TRESPASSES AND INJURIES BY ANIMALS,** 5/ net. Cambridge University Press

The writer aims at "a systematic exposition of the principles underlying the law, by examining their origin and development, and explaining their present application."

## POETRY.

**Frankau (Gilbert), "TID'APA"** (What Does It Matter?), 2/6 net. Chatto & Windus  
A satiric poem, reprinted from *The English Review*.

**Hammond (Irene), WAR VERSES, AND OTHERS,** 1/ net. St. Catherine Press  
A collection of short verses, all of which deal with some aspect of the war, except 'S.O.S. Loss of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence, May 29th, 1914.'

**Rudland (E. M.), BALLADS OF OLD BIRMINGHAM,** 2/6 net. Nutt  
With heraldic illustrations and notes by Mr. A. Rodway, and an Introduction by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

**Wenham (Walter John), THE THREE GARDENS, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE,** 6d. Keliher  
Mystic verses, introducing some legends of the Cross, and the dream of Pilate's wife.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Kant (Immanuel), PERPETUAL PEACE, A PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY, 1795,** translated, with Introduction and Notes, by M. Campbell Smith, 2/ net. Allen & Unwin  
This is believed to be the only complete translation in English of Kant's essay. Prof. Latta contributes a Preface.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Historical Records of Australia, SERIES I. VOL. II.** Sydney, Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament  
Governors' dispatches to and from England between 1797 and 1800.

**Hulbert (Henry L. P.), SIR FRANCIS SHARP POWELL, BARONET AND M.P.,** Leeds, Jackson  
A memoir by his nephew.

**Jane (L. Cecil), THE INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY,** 5/ net. Dent  
"An attempt to discover some underlying factor, in accordance with which History may be interpreted, and the occurrence of all events explained."

**Keyes (Clinton Walker), THE RISE OF THE EQUITES, IN THE THIRD CENTURY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.** Milford, for Princeton Univ. Press  
A study of the processes by which the military and civil government of the Roman provinces was transferred in the time of Diocletian from the Senatorial to the Equestrian order.

**Library of Congress: JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774-1789,** edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress, Vol. XXII.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Containing the Journals for Jan. 1st to Aug. 9th, 1782, and including the journal of debates of James Madison.

**Liverpool Vestry Books, 1681-1834,** edited by Henry Peet: VOL. II., 1800-1834. Liverpool University Press

This volume includes an Introduction by the editor on 'The Ecclesiastical and Miscellaneous Records,' and supplementary extracts dating from 1835 to 1842.

**Mann (Rev. Horace K.), THE LIVES OF THE POPES IN THE MIDDLE AGES, VOLS. XI. AND XII.,** 12/ net each. Kegan Paul  
These volumes deal with the pontificate of Innocent III., and cover the years 1198-1216.

**Nicholson (Francis) and Axon (Ernest), THE OLDER NONCONFORMITY IN KENDAL,** 21/ net. Kendal, Wilson

A history of the Unitarian Chapel in the Market Place, with transcripts of the registers, and notices of the Nonconformist Academies of Richard Frankland and Caleb Rotherham.

**Urquhart (James), THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF WILLIAM H. GILLESPIE,** 1/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A life of Mr. William H. Gillespie, and an exposition of his book, 'The Argument, a priori, for the Being and the Attributes of the Lord God, the Absolute One and First Cause.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Library Association Record, MARCH 15, 2/ net.** Library Association  
Including 'Literary and Library Activities in Celtic Countries,' by Mr. D. Rhys Phillips, and the *Proceedings and Official Notices of the Association*.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Barclay (Florence), IN HOC VINCE: THE STORY OF A RED CROSS FLAG.** Putnam  
Reprinted from 'King Albert's Book.'

**Boutroux (Emile), GERMANY AND THE WAR,** 6d. net. Nutt  
The authorized translation by Mr. Fred Rothwell of a letter from M. Emile Boutroux to the director of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

**Carpenter (Edward), THE HEALING OF NATIONS AND THE HIDDEN SOURCES OF THEIR STRIFE,** 2/6 net. Allen & Unwin  
Scattered thoughts on the war.

**Cobb (Irvin G.), THE RED GLUTTON,** 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
Impressions of war written at and near the front.

**Grondys (L. H.), THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM,** 1/ net. Heinemann  
The record of the experiences of a neutral during the German occupation of Belgium.

**Kahn (Alexander), LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE,** 1/ net. Heinemann  
A popular life of the French Commander-in-Chief.

**Luke (Charles H.), THE WAR AND THE PARTING OF THE WAYS,** 1/ net. Sampson Low  
A short study of the future of the British Empire in relation to the great war.

**Muirhead (J. H.), GERMAN PHILOSOPHY IN RELATION TO THE WAR,** 2/6 net. John Murray  
Four lectures entitled 'German Idealism,' 'The Development of Idealism,' 'Reaction and Denial,' and 'The Philosophy of Militarism.'

**Oxford Pamphlets: ALSACE-LORRAINE, by F. Y. Eccles; RUSSIA AND BRITAIN, by Percy Dearmer,** 2d. net each. Milford

In the former pamphlet the author discusses the problems regarding these states which will confront France at the end of the war. The latter is a paper reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century and After*.

**Soldier's Pocket Companion,** 1/ net. Crosby Lockwood  
A book for the man on active service to "assist his work, to equip his mind, to preserve his soul," with a special message from the Princess Royal, and edited by the Earl of Meath.

**Toynbee (Arnold J.), NATIONALITY AND THE WAR,** 7/6 net. Dent

The argument of the book is that the problem of nationality is the underlying cause of the present war, and the chief obstacle to a permanent peace.

**Wall (Walter William), THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC,** 5/ net. Chapman & Hall  
An examination of the monetary problem and the general working of the banking system, together with a statement of some of the lessons to be learnt from the experiences of the financial crisis on the outbreak of war.

**Wilson (Philip Whitwell), THE UNMAKING OF EUROPE,** 3/6 net. Nisbet  
The effects of the first phase of the war upon the life of the nations, their finances, ideals, religion, and institutions.

## MAPS.

**Pictorial Atlas and Gazetteer,** 1/ net. Philip  
148 pages of maps, pictures, and statistical diagrams, with Gazetteer Index of 18,000 names and War Supplement.

## PHILOLOGY.

**New English Dictionary on Historical Principles,** 5/ net. Milford  
Contains "Spring-Squoye," by Dr. W. A. Craigie, and "St-Standard," by Dr. Henry Bradley.

## ECONOMICS.

**Bowley (A. L.), THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, an Analysis of the Monthly Statistics, 1906-1914,** 2/ net. Cambridge University Press  
An essay containing the substance of four lectures which were given at the London School of Economics in January and February last.

## EDUCATION.

**Link (L. Mabel), CHALMERS: THE PEACE SCOUT,** 6d. net. London Missionary Society  
Story outlines for teachers of junior boys and girls.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Hamilton (Mary Agnes), OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY,** 1/6. Milford  
Part II. of 'Outlines of Greek and Roman History,' published in 1913.

**Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPILS' CLASS-BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY: BOOK I. FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1485,** 6d. Macmillan  
A textbook for young children. The illustrations have been chosen to assist them in visualizing the conditions of life during the period treated.

**Tennyson, CENONE, AND OTHER POEMS,** 1/9. Macmillan  
Selections from the poetry of Tennyson, edited, with Introduction and notes, by Mr. F. J. Rowe and Mr. W. T. Webb.

## FICTION.

**Benson (E. F.), THE MONEY MARKET,** 7d. Nelson  
Popular edition.

**Bone (Florence), THE WEB ON THE LOOM,** 6/. Religious Tract Society  
A quadruple love-story.

**Bridges (Roy), THE FIRES OF HATE,** 6/. Hodder & Stoughton  
A story of life in the early days of Australia. The hero, a young man of good birth, is wrongfully condemned and sent as a convict to Botany Bay.

**Dell (Ethel M.), THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR,** 6/. Fisher Unwin  
The hero is a doctor who first appeared in 'The Rocks of Valpre,' and the heroine is Olga, niece of Nick Ratcliffe of 'The Way of an Eagle.' The latter half of the book is laid in India.

**George (W. L.), OLGA NAZIMOV, AND OTHER STORIES,** 6/. Mills & Boon  
A collection of stories reprinted from *The Daily News*, *The New Age*, *Vanity Fair*, and other periodicals.

**Hodgkinson (Ivan), MARJORY MALLORY,** 6/. Fisher Unwin  
The heroine marries a rising young politician, but finds that he cannot satisfy her, and seeks distraction elsewhere.

**Le Rossignol (J. E.), JEAN BAPTISTE,** 6/. Dent  
A romance of French Canada.

**Peel (Mrs. C. S.), MRS. BARNET—ROBES,** 6/. Lane  
The story of the rise of a dressmaker and her daughter from obscurity to wealth and the parallel history of her former lover and his daughter.

**Peterson (Margaret), JUST BECAUSE,** 6/. Melrose  
An Anglo-Indian story.

**Pocock (Roger), THE SPLENDID BLACKGUARD,** 6/. John Murray  
A romance of North-West Canada, introducing Indians and the Royal Mounted Police.

**Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), LONG FURROWS,** 6/. Mills & Boon  
The story of a bank clerk who stole some of the money left in his charge, and of how he faced the discovery of his fault.

**Rosman (Alice Grant), MISS BRYDE OF ENGLAND,** 6/. Melrose  
A love-story.

**Sheridan (A. G.), THE CALAIS ROAD,** 6/. Digby & Long  
A romance of France and England after the Battle of Waterloo.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Cornhill Magazine, APRIL, 1/.** Smith & Elder  
Features of this issue are 'Leaves from a Lawyer's Case-Book—The Penge Mystery,' by Sir Edward Clarke; 'Walter Savage Landor,' by the Marchesa Peruzzi de' Medici; and 'German Machine Guns in the Trenches,' by Capt. C. T. Davis.

**Foreign Opinion, VOL. I. No. 1, 3d.** Jarrold  
Includes the publication in English of 'Sea Power and Land Power,' by Field-Marshal von der Goltz; 'Has England Violated America's Rights?' by Dr. Theodore Woolsey; and 'German Submarines,' by Count Reventlow.

**Fortnightly Review, APRIL, 2/6.** Chapman & Hall  
'The Pity of It,' verses by Mr. Thomas Hardy; 'Reverie of a Sportsman,' by Mr. John Galsworthy; and 'The Irish Lord-Lieutenancy,' by Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, are some items in this number.

**London Quarterly Review, APRIL, 2/6.** C. H. Kelly  
This number includes articles on 'Veracity, Reality, and Regeneration,' by Principal P. T. Forsyth; 'The Political Future of Islam,' by Saint Nihal Singh; and 'Modernism and the Church of Rome,' by Prof. H. R. Mackintosh.

**Modern Language Teaching, MARCH, 6d.** Black  
Among the contents are articles on 'Russian Epics,' by Mr. M. V. Trofimov, and 'Some Opinions on German Culture and Education.'

**Windsor Magazine, APRIL, 6d.** Ward & Lock  
This number contains articles on 'Aviation in the War,' by Mrs. Maurice Hewlett; 'Famous Football Players with the Forces,' by Mr. E. H. D. Sewell; and 'The Cameroons,' by Sir Harry Johnston.

**Yale Review, APRIL, 75 cents.**  
Connecticut, 209, Elm Street  
Includes 'England's Experience with "The Real Thing,"' by Prof. L. P. Jacks; 'Walpole and Familiar Correspondence,' by Mr. Chauncey B. Tinker; and 'English Literature in France,' by M. Emile Legouis.

## JUVENILE.

**Chambers's Patriotic Poems for the Young,** selected by S. B. Tait, 1/ net.  
The selection includes extracts from the work of some living authors. The historical poems have an Introductory Note, and further notes are given at the end.

## GENERAL.

**S.P.C.K.: A GRAMMAR OF THE NUPE LANGUAGE,** together with a Vocabulary, by A. W. Banfield and J. L. Macintyre (3/6); COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW IN THE SWAHILI LANGUAGE (1/), and COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL OF ST. MARK IN THE SWAHILI LANGUAGE (9d.), by Rev. J. E. Hamshire; GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA IN THE MOMBASA SWAHILI LANGUAGE (Revised Edition, 6d.); A GUIDE TO PREPARATION FOR HOLY COMMUNION, TOGETHER WITH HELPS TO DEVOTION AT THE TIME OF THE SERVICE, IN THE MOMBASA SWAHILI LANGUAGE (6d.); FIRST PRIMER IN THE CHISWINA LANGUAGE (4d.); FAMILY PRAYERS IN THE LUGANDA LANGUAGE (3d.); HINDI CONFIRMATION CARD (1d.); MUNDARI CONFIRMATION CARD (1d.); SWAHILI CONFIRMATION CARD (1d.); SWAHILI COMMUNION CARD (2/ per 100).  
New issues of the Foreign Translation Committee of the S.P.C.K.

## PAMPHLET.

**Persia, Finland, and our Russian Alliance, 1d.**  
Independent Labour Party  
No. 12 of "Labour and War Pamphlets."

## SCIENCE.

**Clark (Austin H.), THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ONYCHOPHORA, A GROUP OF TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES.**  
Washington, Smithsonian Institution  
No. 1, Vol. LXV., of the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections."

**Geological Survey of India, RECORDS, Vol. XLV. Part I., 1 rupee.** Kegan Paul  
Containing 'New Siwalik Primates and their Bearing on the Question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoides,' by Dr. Guy E. Pilgrim; 'The Brachiopoda of the Nanyau Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice,' by Mr. S. S. Buckman; and a note on 'Gypsum in Dholpur State,' by Mr. A. M. Heron.

**Hampden (Mary), EVERY WOMAN'S FLOWER GARDEN: HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP IT BEAUTIFUL,** 5/ net. Jenkins  
Includes chapters on 'How to Lay Out a Garden,' 'Glades and Pergolas,' 'Beds of Perennials and Pretty Pools,' and 'The Wilderness Garden.'

**Iddings (Joseph P.), THE PROBLEM OF VOLCANISM,** 21/ net. Milford  
Lectures on fundamental questions of geology delivered at Yale University in 1914 as the "Silliman Memorial Lectures."

**Problems of American Geology, 17/ net.** Milford  
A series of lectures dealing with some of the problems of the Canadian shield and of the Cordilleras, delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation in December, 1913, by Messrs. William North Rice, Frank D. Adams, Arthur P. Coleman, Charles D. Walcott, Waldemar Lindgren, Frederick L. Ransome, and William Diller Matthew.

**Robson (Forster), WILD LIFE OF THE COUNTRY-SIDE,** 7d. net. Holden & Hardingham  
Hints for the identification of the birds, insects, and animals found in England.

**Royal Astronomical Society, MONTHLY NOTICES, Vol. LXXV. No. 4, 2/6.** Wesley  
This number contains a full report of the Ninety-Fifth Annual General Meeting and the Presidential Address of Col. E. H. Hills.

**Smithsonian Institution, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, 1913.**  
Washington, Government Printing Office  
The report describes the operations, expenditure, and condition of the Institution during the year.

**Spolia Zeylanica, INDEX TO VOL. IX.** Colombo, Cottle  
Issued from the Colombo Museum, Ceylon.

**Thorburn (A.), BRITISH BIRDS, Vol. I. (4 vols., 126/ net.)** Longmans  
The work will contain eighty plates in colour, showing more than four hundred species of British birds.

## FINE ARTS.

**Chiera (Edward), LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FROM NIPPUR, Chiefly from the Dynasties of Isin and Larsa.**

Philadelphia University Museum  
This thesis is illustrated with numerous plates of tablets excavated in Nippur by the four expeditions of the Pennsylvania University.

**Noguchi (Yone), THE SPIRIT OF JAPANESE ART,** 2/ net. John Murray  
A new volume in "The Wisdom of the East" Series.

**Poebel (Arno), BABYLONIAN TEXTS, Vol. IV., No. 1, Vol. V., and Vol. VI., No. 1.** Philadelphia, University Museum  
Vol. IV. deals with 'Historical Texts'; Vol. V. with 'Historical and Grammatical Texts'; and Vol. VI. with 'Grammatical Texts.'

**Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1914, Vol. LX.** Taunton, Barnicot & Pearce  
Some of the papers in this volume are 'The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Milborne Port,' by Mr. C. E. Ponting; 'John of Pitney,' by the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson; and 'A Geological Sketch of Brean Down and its Environs,' by Mr. W. A. E. Ussher.

## MUSIC.

**Bridge (Sir Frederick), LORD, WHO DOST LEAD US THROUGH THE DAY,** 1d. Novello  
A prayer, with words by Miss Beatrice Allhusen.

**Brooke (Mrs. A. Amy), CARRY ON,** 6d. net. Novello  
Song, with words by Mr. Maurice Hewlett.

**Brooke (Mrs. A. Amy), GALLANT BELGIUM, AND NOW STEP ALONG, YOU KHAKI BOYS,** 1/ net. Novello  
Two songs.

**Brooke (Mrs. A. Amy), WHEN LANCASHIRE LEADS THE WAY,** 6d. net. Novello  
A song with a chorus.

**Coates (Henry), WAYSIDE ROSES,** 2/ net. Novello  
A song, with words by Mr. Leslie Cooke.

**Fletcher (Percy E.), RING OUT, WILD BELLS,** 3d. Novello  
No. 1053 of Novello's series of Octavo Anthems.

**Hymns and Songs for British Children, 3d.** Novello  
A selection of hymns and songs, with music and a short form of service for use in schools or in church.

**Original Compositions for the Organ: No. 35, ROMANZA, by Alfred Hollins, 1/6 net; No. 36, FESTAL PRELUDE, by Alec Rowley, 2/ net; No. 37, ROMANCE WITH VARIATIONS, by J. Stuart Archer, 2/ net.** Novello

**Pocket Sing-Song Book, 1/.** Novello  
A collection of union songs for use in camps, ships, clubs, &c., with simple accompaniments, edited by Mr. W. G. McNaught.

**Schäfer (C.), RHYTHMIC SIGHT-READING SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS, Op. 96, a Supplement to any Method, and to be Used in Conjunction with C. Schäfer's Sight-Reading Exercises, 1/6 net.** Augener

**Tapper (Thomas) and Goetschius (Percy), AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF MUSIC, 7/6 net.** John Murray

A study of the growth of music, with a Bibliography.

**Walrond (Theodore), THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,** 1/8. Novello  
A melodrama, with music, for young people.

**White (Robert T.), THE COMPOSITION OF SIMPLE MELODIES, 1/6.** Novello  
No. 10 in Novello's series of "Elementary Music Manuals."



## DRAMA.

Jonson (Ben), A TALE OF A TUB, 7/6 net.

Longmans

Edited, with Introduction, notes, and Glossary, by Dr. Florence May Snell.

Watts (Guy Tracey), THEATRICAL BRISTOL.

Bristol, Holloway

A comprehensive study of the theatre in Bristol. Only 250 copies of this edition have been printed.

## A FORGOTTEN POEM OF JAMES BEATTIE'S ?

IN No. 8, vol. ii., of *The Student; or, The Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miscellany* for 1751, edited by Smart, there appears a poem entitled "Despair, an Elegy, by a Gentleman of the University of Aberdeen." There is much in both the manner and the matter of the verses to suggest that the anonymous author may have been James Beattie, the "Minstrel." The effort is sufficiently juvenile to support this view; for in 1751 Beattie was 16. He had entered Marischal College in 1749. It is possibly one of those early pieces to which he refers in the Preface to the 1777 edition of his poems, which, he remarks,

"contains all the verses of which I am willing to be considered as the author. Many others I did indeed write in the early part of my life; but they were in general so incorrect, that I would not rescue them from oblivion, even if a wish could do it."

The verses are as follows:—

## DESPAIR, AN ELEGY.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

*Quid Juvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem  
Durus Amor?* Virg., Georg. III.

## I.

No more I seek the pansie-paven vale,  
Whose borders brown the branching beech o'er-shades;  
The golden crocus, and the jes'min pale,  
Before my sight, in sickening colours fades.

## II.

The lark no more, gay minstrel of the morn,  
Chants merry music to my loathing ear;  
After soft showers, no more the dewy thorn  
With fragrance can my drooping spirits cheer.

## III.

Farewel the liquid lapse of tinkling streams,  
Farewel the sun with noontide glory glad;  
Farewel in daisied dales delicious dreams,  
Farewel the mead in cowslip-mantle clad.

## IV.

Beneath yon' willow, eldest of the bank,  
By Tay's meand'ring wave I'll lay me down;  
There mix my sad sighs with his vapours dank,  
And weave, ill-fated wretch, a cypress crown.

\* The mention of the Tay is a little difficult and it has not been possible to fix with certainty any travels of Beattie's boyhood that might have led him so far south of his native Laurencekirk. But he may have thought "Tay" more melodious than Esk, or he may have sought disguise merely. Two Beattie experts, Mr. W. Keith Leask and Mr. Alex. Mackie (who has published a forgotten collection of Beattie's letters, discovered by him in the repositories of his father-in-law, the late Dr. Rattray), while admitting some touch of the Beattie manner in the lines, reserve judgment, but do not deny probability. For the use of "sickening" in line 4, Mr. Leask quotes "The Dunciad," iv. 636:—

The sick'ning stars fade off th' ethereal plain.

Does line 5 contain a prophetic cryptogram?

J. D. SYMON.

## Literary Gossip.

It is hoped to hold the Thirteenth Vacation Term for Biblical Study this year at Cambridge, from July 24th to August 14th. The theme of the lectures will be 'The Redemption of the World through Suffering.' The inaugural address will be given by the Bishop of Ely, and the following courses have been promised: 'The New Testament Doctrine of the Parousia,' by Prof. Swete; 'The Historical Background of Isaiah XL-LXVI,' by Dr. Whitehouse; 'Isaiah XL-LXVI,' by Dr. Oosterley; 'The Religious Life of the Jewish Church after the Exile,' by Prof. Nairne; 'The Gospel of St. Luke,' by the Rev. S. C. Carpenter; and 'Finite Experience and Suffering,' by Miss F. Rosamond Shields.

Single lectures have been promised by Prof. van Hoonacker, the Rev. B. T. D. Smith, and the Rev. Wilfrid Moulton. Hebrew and Greek Testament readings will be held throughout the three weeks. The total cost to students will not exceed 2l. 5s. a week. Further particulars may be had on application to Miss E. Lawder (Secretary), 25, Halifax Road, Cambridge.

MR. A. R. CORNS AND MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, the City Librarians respectively of Lincoln and Bolton, are preparing for publication a 'Bibliography of Unfinished Books.' Their object is to record the books and writings in English which have been left unfinished by their authors, and to explain from trustworthy sources the reasons for these fragmentary issues. Only a small number of copies will be printed, and intending subscribers should apply without delay to one of the authors.

THE Friday Evening Discourses of the Royal Institution after Easter will begin on the 16th inst. with Mr Stephen Graham on 'The Russian Idea'; and Major P. S. Lelean on 'Military Hygiene at the War' on the 23rd will be followed by Canon Pearce, Sir John Jackson, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Dr. H. Walford Davies, Profs. F. G. Donnan and O. W. Richardson, and Mr. Edward Heron-Allen.

THE exhibit of the American Library Association which figured at Leipsic has already, *The Library Journal* for March informs us, arrived at San Francisco, and now figures as the nucleus of a larger collection there. It won the Royal Saxon Prize at Leipsic, and a wish was expressed to keep it in Germany as an object-lesson in literary methods. This might have happened but for the war, and the *Journal* remarks:—

"After the war there will everywhere be the need of rebuilding civilization, so to speak, and in this work the libraries should have their full share. Our German brethren, as we have noted, were already aimed in that direction, and they certainly will have the full co-operation of Americans in resuming their task."

The sentiments expressed are unexceptionable, but the language used seems hardly happy. A gun or a shell is "aimed," hardly a person—at any rate

in our idiom—and "the need of rebuilding civilization" need not have been qualified as a metaphorical expression. It is an actual necessity where the German forces have been "aimed" or "aiming."

WE continue to receive notice of "irregularities" which are said to exist in the conduct of Bristol University. In the hope that the authorities are now seeking to exercise their powers for reform, we are sending such matters to them rather than giving them publicity in our columns.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS write:—

"We are much interested in reading the review in Saturday's issue of *The Athenæum* of 'My March to Timbuctoo,' by General Joffre. You say, in the concluding paragraph of it, that the translator in a foot-note says that the General was himself wounded in the expedition, though the text appears to contradict this. The Abbé Dimnet, the translator of the book, is not responsible for this confusion. By a printers' error, the foot-note is made to refer to the General instead of to the Lieutenant-Colonel mentioned on line 7 of page 144. The General himself was not wounded.

"We thank you for pointing out the error, which will be corrected in a new edition."

WE read with pleasure the essay reviving the world of Sir Roger de Coverley with which Sir James Frazer introduced his recent selection of Addison's essays. A week ago he published another happy study in the same vein in *The Saturday Review*, showing Sir Roger on a visit to the Temple; and shortly he will have in the same paper an Addisonian essay on Covent Garden.

WE noticed among Sir James Frazer's works advertised in his 'Addison' a forthcoming study of the Folk-lore of the Old Testament. We have long desired such a book, and, illuminated by Sir James's learning, some puzzling details of the Old Testament should take on a new interest.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS writes to point out that 'Tod Sloan,' by Himself, is not, as was stated in our 'Spring Announcements' last week, an American book, but a book that has been conceived and written in Europe, and is being set up in type in Scotland.

IN *The Cornhill* for April the Marchesa Peruzzi de' Medici puts on record some interesting reminiscences of Landor during the closing years of his long life. She also quotes at length, from the author's manuscript copy, "an imaginary conversation between Garibaldi and Bosco." This, however, was published in *The Athenæum* of August 18th, 1860. Our columns about that time contained several contributions from the unshrinkable old Roman, as Landor was styled by Carlyle. Most, if not all, of them were noted in *The Athenæum* of May 31st, 1902.

THE publishing of *The Athenæum* will in future take place entirely from the offices in Bream's Buildings. As some of our readers may notice a variation in the paper on which we print this week, we may say that it is due to the non-arrival of a consignment in time for this week's earlier publication.

## SCIENCE

*The Conquest of Mount Cook, and Other Climbs.* By Freda Du Faur. Illustrated. (Allen & Unwin, 16s. net.)

THE "Southern Alps" of New Zealand have long been famous; but since the late E. A. Fitzgerald published his 'Climbs in the New Zealand Alps' there has been no book dealing with this fine field for the mountaineer. The handsome volume before us should therefore, even apart from its own great merits, be assured of a hearty welcome. Miss Du Faur properly begins with a short chapter on the achievements of her predecessors; and it is evident that she has made a careful study of the only books on the subject of any note—the works of the Rev. W. S. Green and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Harper, and Mannering, all published between 1883 and 1896. We wonder that it did not occur to her that, as all these books are provided with a map, and are now not too easily obtainable, her own would be greatly improved by a similar provision. Its absence is the only serious fault we have to find with a work which shows an ardent love of mountain scenery and remarkable felicity in description. Miss Du Faur does not belong to the too common type of mountaineer, who is satisfied with scaling a high peak, and comes down to the lower levels with hardly any idea of what he has seen. She has poetic feeling, a great fund of quiet humour, and an eye for all the points of a grand view; and her disappointment is keen and freely expressed if she is deprived by weather of this best reward of the mountaineer.

Indeed, the chief charm of the book is the ingenuous, almost childlike, "naturalness" of the writer. She records her triumphs and the fame that they brought, and even her few failures, with a frank zest of enjoyment which is irresistible, and would be impossible to the mere man. Yet she has somehow—fortunately without the least self-consciousness—managed to acquire an admirable literary style, which betrays few traces, except in exciting moments, of her Colonial extraction. For this child of the mountains—by self-education, not by birth—was born an Australian; and in her chapter on 'Reasons for taking up Mountaineering' she describes how "the shining snows, the heights of silence and solitude" in the sister Dominion, lured her to explore their inmost fastnesses. She is probably right in saying that "the true mountaineer, like the poet, is born, not made." The volume may be said to have a hero as well as a heroine; for her "craft" was entirely imparted, and nearly all her climbs accompanied, by Peter Graham, the best known of the small band of New Zealand guides. Some may think that the title of the book is misleading, because Mount Cook was first "conquered" in 1894, and was ascended six times at least before 1910, when Miss Du Faur, guided by the two

brothers Graham, was the first lady to accomplish the feat. But the highest peak (12,349 ft.) is separated from two slightly lower ones in the same *massif* by a long and difficult *arête*; and the first complete "traverse" of the whole mountain was made by this lady in January, 1913, with the guides P. Graham and Thomson, in an expedition of twenty hours from the mountain bivouac. But this exploit of endurance, she tells us, was only rendered possible by one of those magnificent days which are rare in that region.

In the same season she climbed Mount Sefton—a most difficult peak, where Mr. Fitzgerald nearly lost his life—from the east, and descended it into Westland, a feat which had not been previously accomplished. As this mountain has another peak which is still virgin, it may be questioned whether this feat is correctly described as "a traverse." The expedition was carried out in a strong wind, and the descent, in its later stages, was accompanied by fog, so that it furnishes a combination of experiences as thrilling as can be found in books of this class. Miss Du Faur also ascended Mount Tasman, the second highest peak of the range, and Mount Malte-Brun, which is the most difficult rock-climb in the district. Her description of the magnificent view from the Malte-Brun hut is one of the best pieces of writing in the book. In a later chapter she gives graphic details of the flood at the well-known hotel of the Hermitage in 1913, which was caused by the piercing of a moraine by a mountain stream.

Incidentally Miss Du Faur discusses what we may call the physiology and psychology of mountaineering, especially for women. She was told by a professor of biology that the physical and mental strain of these long expeditions is too great for a woman's constitution. She maintains on the contrary—having tried both—that the strain of nursing a difficult case is far greater, without the compensating advantages of the exercise, the healthy excitement, and the invigorating air.

"Do what you will, modern life demands stress and strain; the biologist may regret it, but the time has passed when the great majority of women could, even if they would, lead the life of an animated jelly-fish. To live at all means to grow, and growth, mental, moral, or physical, is not attained by floating with the current, but by fighting against it. The men and women who develop physically, mentally, and morally, are surely worth more to the race than those who attain maturity at 21, and at that advanced age settle all life's problems, and then live in bovine placidity to a green old age."

In this passage Miss Du Faur seems rather to forget her former contention that mountaineering demands exceptional physical gifts; but she might have reinforced her argument for such as possess these by reference to the remarkable endurance shown by another lady, Mrs. Bullock-Workman, in the Himalayas. One day our author hopes herself to "tackle some of the giants of the Himalayas," and she asks for nothing better

than to be conducted by one of her New Zealand guides.

We had almost forgotten to add that the volume contains a splendid array of mountain pictures. If the majority of these were taken by Miss Du Faur herself, her modest laments at her inexperience with the camera are misplaced.

## SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 25.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read the 'Report on the Excavations at Wroxeter in 1914.'

The excavations during 1914 consisted chiefly in the uncovering of the large house-site that was discovered the year before. Previous to the building of the large house there appear to have been several wattle-and-daub buildings on this site. These only lasted for a short period, after which three long houses with stone walls and open fronts, with porticoes on the street, were erected. In the first half of the second century these houses were incorporated into one large house with an imposing portico, measuring 115 ft. long. This house extended back from the street for over 200 ft., and consisted of many rooms, some of them with mosaic pavements and *opus signinum* floors, and others fitted with hypocausts. The rooms were entered from long corridors, and there were two courtyards, in one of which was a large well, finely constructed of massive blocks of stone. A little to the south of the building was a small bath-house, consisting of two warm rooms with hypocausts and two octagonal rooms used as cold baths. In front of the portico by the side of the road was a water main, the system employed for supplying the house with water by the shutting of the sluice gates being of exceptional interest. The house was largely reconstructed about the end of the second century, when it was converted into one of the usual courtyard type, and a long verandah or corridor with a red tessellated pavement was added at the back.

To the west of this house part of a large structure was also uncovered. It consisted of two parallel walls 13 ft. apart, enclosing an oblong space about 150 ft. across. At one of the corners, which were rounded, were the remains of an entrance. This building appears to be unique, and it is difficult to know for what purpose it was used. It is possible that bull-baiting, or games of some description, may have taken place in it, and that the two parallel walls supported rows of wooden seats. A small house, with badly built thin walls, and containing five rooms and two corridors, was found in the enclosure, but it was probably of a different date from the surrounding structure.

Among the small finds, which were better and in greater quantities than in previous years, were several engraved gems, one still set in a finger ring; a cameo of a Medusa head; some fine examples of enamel work, the best being a complete brooch of the dragoness type; and many ornaments and other interesting objects. Pottery was again found in large quantities, over 200 potters' stamps being recorded. The coins numbered 571, the most interesting being three British coins and a *quinarius* of the Emperor Trajan. Nothing has been found to alter the historical conclusions. The proportion of pre-Flavian coins is high, and suggests an occupation before that period; while the last coins are three of the Emperor Arcadius of the same date as the two of Theodosius found in 1913.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—March 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed a series of overstruck coins of Carausius, including one on an *antoninianus* of Philip I.

A paper by Mr. E. T. Newell was communicated, in which the author dealt with the attribution to Cyprus of coins with the types of Alexander the Great. After proving from the history of the island that, while Phœnician mints were busily employed in issuing such coins, it was improbable that those of Cyprus should be idle, he showed that extensive series were to be ascribed to the mints of Kition and Salamis, and smaller groups to those of Paphos and Marion.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Sir Henry Howarth, Mr. Hill, and the Rev. E. Rogers took part.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

WED. Entomological, 8.  
FRI. Astronomical, 5.  
— Philological, &—Dictionary Evening: Address by Mr. C. T. Onions.



## FINE ARTS

*Ancient Civilisation: a Textbook for Secondary Schools.* By Roscoe Lewis Ashley. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

THOUGH this book has merits as an attempt to cover a subject or complex of subjects which hardly anybody in the world could master, and though it contains a great deal of sound knowledge, we can hardly commend it. For the attempt is one which ought not to be made, and which fails in many details. It is a book intended for American secondary schools, and is a great encouragement to the main vice of American education—efforts to cover a vast field of knowledge without any proper grounding. Why should a secondary pupil be expected to master a conspectus of all ancient civilizations? Of what use to him is the unsuccessful attempt? For if he imagines that he has any real knowledge of this vast field he is lamentably at fault.

Generalizations accepted at second hand, without any trouble to study the details on which they are founded, are the mere sham of knowledge. The careful reading of a single book of Herodotus or Thucydides with a good commentary or the guidance of a careful master would teach more history than all the general sketches in the world. But we can hardly expect that our protest will have any effect on the trend of American education. The nation, or at any rate that part of it which is most in need of instruction, seems to think that results obtained without adequate time and labour are as good as those obtained by real and accurate scholarship.

Mr. Ashley is evidently a very well-informed man, and gives at the end of each chapter a goodly list of the books students may read about each successive epoch, but even he, though he may have read them, has not "inwardly digested" them. We will not quarrel with him about questions of minute scholarship, such as the translation of *εἰσέλευσις* in Attic Greek as "simplicity of taste"; we can find more obvious things. The so-called *restoration* of the Acropolis facing the title-page gives us the Parthenon without its pediment, and the theatre of Herodes Atticus not only there, but already in ruins! It does not materially differ from the modern view given later in the book. The writer starts from the earliest Stone Age, and here he assumes that primitive man, as we find his remains in Europe and America, had "travelled a long way." How does he know that? Even if the higher races did start from a common centre in Mesopotamia, which is not improbable, does he imagine that all the earliest troglodytes came from such a centre? What evidence has he for the wonderful statement that "monogamous marriages were the rule even in prehistoric society"? Is this a peace-offering to American

prudery? He gives us a map wherein Babylonia is "located" south of Mesopotamia, and tells us that Carthage was "located" at a very fine harbour in North Africa. *Site and situation* seem to be words unknown to him. But surely Babylonia is the most important part of Mesopotamia, if not the whole of it; and the harbour of Carthage astonishes the traveller by its miserably small dimensions, which can hardly have been much larger. The exodus of Israel is put in the reign of Rameses II., whereas the evidence is quite good that it happened under Mezenptah. Mr. Ashley does not *locate* Vaphio (misprinted "Vapio"), and if he had he might have known that both Athens and Sparta only became the sole city states of Attica and Laconia after the conquest of several rivals. He says there were 100,000 Persians at Marathon. How does he know? There is no evidence whatever, and a far smaller number is more probable. He speaks of the amphitheatre at Athens. There is no such building there.

These instances are enough to show that no man can be universal and accurate in his knowledge. The present critic feels that he would have made just as many, or even more, mistakes had he undertaken such a work himself. He is far from underrating Mr. Ashley's knowledge, or even his *general* accuracy. But in reviewing a book for schools it is necessary, especially in an American book, to demand a high standard, and show where a book falls short of it.

## EXHIBITIONS.

"EVERY man his own Cubist" might be the motto of the amusing show of "Picture Designs" by Mr. Frank Slade now open at the Chenil Gallery. "Cubist" to the ordinary public implies no connexion with cubic properties, and Mr. Slade's adaptation of the principle of the kaleidoscope is equally innocent of any association with the third dimension. It will go far, however, to convince the vulgar of the correctness of their idea of Cubism as consisting in throwing together anyhow coloured patches of more or less geometrical form, mixing them about at random till the combination is either pleasing or vaguely suggestive, and then framing the result. They believe, moreover, that any one can do it if he tries, and here again Mr. Slade, who will stand for them as either the founder or the Professor of the Slade School, corroborates their belief. He offers them a frame enclosing a glass backed with a black panel. Between these surfaces are flat pieces of wood of various shapes coloured in accordance with the definition given above. Their combined area is by no means sufficient to fill the rectangle; so you shake them about and thus "make designs."

The lack of the mechanical symmetry of the kaleidoscope, with its repeating mirrors, appears the only novelty of the invention, and the unsophisticated might wonder if this negative ingenuity could be patented. But, although the "invention" is so naive, it need not be supposed that a visit to the show is other than interesting, or the handling of the "invention" without a certain fascination. Just because the notion is so

simple, its presentation called for considerable art to enable every man duly to accept himself as an efficient "Cubist." It was necessary that the elements of design thus delivered to chance, and fixable at moments to be selected by the first comer, should be, as the Americans say, "fool-proof," and Mr. Slade has lavished considerable artistry on his toy—in the selection and proportioning of the colours, the proper balancing of variety and similarity in the shapes of his bricks; in the discreet introduction by painting of a few forms of slightly more definite character; and in intelligent anticipation of the effects of weight in piling up intersupported figures with the centre of gravity variously placed. Some of these boxes of bricks, such as Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 12, are a pleasure to handle.

We cannot endorse the proposition that such handling is likely to be of great use to artists. The habit of "experimenting" with the sole idea of waiting for accident to turn up trumps is, we fear, older than Cubism or any "ism," and though it may occasionally produce a design, it has more often ruined the designer. We can quite conceive, on the other hand, that there is a certain elementary training in design in making such things—if they are as well made as the best of these, particularly in the way of experimenting with a few simple variants of figures with angles of the more obvious mathematical proportions. In art, as in science, the elimination of accident, not the trusting to accident, is of the essence of experiment.

Mr. Slade's elaborate working-out of an almost childlike idea would have seemed admirably in place in the exhibition (on view at the Goldsmith's Hall last week) of German artist craftwork. For the artists whose work was shown there, no corner of life, no trifling accessory, but is worthy of the touch of art which beautifies it. Even the heads of a mass of lucifer matches are coloured so as to present a brilliant and well-balanced bouquet. What is more remarkable is that the people who sell such things can be induced to employ artists to think about them—even to employ a school of artists now so accustomed to their tasks that their work hangs together and is homogeneous, as if confessing a common fund of principles. From this point of view the show was decidedly impressive, and offered an object-lesson in intelligent organization sadly needed. We have artists who could do such work for commercial purposes, but they are not so employed as a rule.

It is to be feared that the object-lesson was not presented quite at a propitious moment. Indeed, we believe that in one quarter where it might have had a fruitful influence inquiry was largely quashed by an artistic pundit who demanded with scorn, "Shall we learn from our enemy?" Organizers of victory, from Cæsar to Mr. Selfridge, can give but one answer to such an amazing question, and we wish every success to the opposite faction. It is not so much art that we have to learn from these German craftsmen (though if we recover what was usually ours to begin with we shall often find that it has developed more fully in the meantime), but the *savoir-vivre* by which the artist conquers in turn the shopkeeper, the counterman, and the public, disdaining the mind of none of them. If this is devotion to detail, its humanity prevents it from being pettifogging. Above all, let us be sufficiently capable of abstraction not to admire or detest everything in a nation *en bloc*. This attitude may be popular, but it represents a poor and stupid sort of patriotism which does no good to anybody.

## OSIRIS AND ISIS.

MR. MACKENZIE'S letter in your issue of last week strengthens my opinion as to his lack of first-hand knowledge. Mr. James Teackle Dennis (of Baltimore) may be, as he says, "an excellent student of the Ancient Egyptian language"; but he is not yet considered an authority upon it by European scholars, and his 'Lamentations of Isis and Nephthys,' from which Mr. Mackenzie quotes, is avowedly a compilation from the translations of Dr. Budge and others, its principal foundation being the work of the same name included in the Papyrus of Nesi-Amun written in the twelfth year of Alexander, the luckless son of Alexander the Great. As Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, was made Satrap of Egypt in 323 B.C., and the Egypto-Greek religion invented by Timotheos and Manetho was set up shortly afterwards, there was, therefore, ample time for both this and ten other papyri, to which Mr. Mackenzie assigns the date of 300 B.C., to have become the vehicle of Ptolemaic rather than Pharaonic ideas of religion. It was, of course, only this Egypto-Greek religion which was known to the Christian Fathers, and it was firmly opposed by the earlier priesthoods, especially by that of Memphis. The Egyptian expression "Bull" (not "husband") "of his mother" is open to other interpretations than that which Mr. Mackenzie would place upon it.

YOUR REVIEWER.

## Musical Gossip.

LAST THURSDAY WEEK the London String Quartet (Messrs. Albert E. Sammons, Thomas W. Petre, H. Waldo Warner, and C. Warwick-Evans) gave a concert at the Æolian Hall. Dvorák's Quintet in A, with which the programme opened, is an attractive work, but the two middle movements, the Dumka and Scherzo, are the most characteristic. In the other two the brilliant writing does not make amends for the quality of the subject-matter. The performance was bright, and Master Solomon, who took the pianoforte part, displayed good technique. Moreover, he showed that he understood and felt what he was interpreting, though he was apt occasionally to forget that he was not playing a solo. He is young and gifted, and as he is under good guidance, this natural exuberance will be kept in check. The novelty of the evening was a Quartet in one movement in B, Op. 8, by Mr. Sammons. As a violinist he has shown himself an artist of the first rank; as a composer he has not yet had sufficient experience. His work is of unequal merit; but although there are some good things in it, imagination at times halts, and the music in consequence becomes less interesting. Grieg's Quartet in G minor, which was admirably performed, is interesting in its melodies and harmonies; his genius, however, seemed hampered when working on classical lines.

MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH gave a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall on the 26th ult. He opened with César Franck's 'Prélude, Chorale, et Fugue,' and of this fine work his reading was admirable, except that in loud passages there was not sufficient restraint. This seemed to augur somewhat badly for the group of pieces by M. Debussy which followed; but in them his playing was almost ideal. He got not only tone, but even colour from the instrument. His technique was masterly, and his atmospheric interpretations convincing. He has evidently made a special study of M. Debussy's music.

A CONCERT will be held at the Albert Hall on Saturday, the 24th inst., the proceeds to be divided between the fund for recruiting bands and the Professional Classes' War Relief Council. Sir Hubert Parry, who is chairman of the Organizing Committee, intends to make the central feature of the afternoon a performance of the eleven massed recruiting bands, together with the full band of the Coldstream Guards, the pipers of the Scots Guards, and two Guards' drum and fife bands, under the direction of Capt. Mackenzie Rogan.

ON Easter Sunday Palestrina's Mass, 'Tu es Petrus,' will be sung in Westminster Cathedral. The music which follows is by English composers. At morning Mass William Byrd's motet 'Christus resurgens' and 'Deo gratias' will be given; at Vespers, his 'Hæc dies' (for three voices); and at Compline, various numbers by the same composer. Other composers are Thomas Tallis, Peter Philips (who is represented by nineteen pieces in the 'Fitzwilliam Virginal Book'), and Mr. G. von Holst.

A NOTICE has been issued by Mr. de Lara that the first of the three Orchestral Concerts at Queen's Hall devoted to British music has been altered from Tuesday, the 27th inst., to Thursday, the 29th.

THE programmes of the Festival of British Music at Queen's Hall on May 11th, 13th, and 15th, are excellent. Fourteen composers will be represented, Mr. Frederick Delius being the only one whose name appears twice. This seems to show favour, but it is well deserved; Mr. Delius is an important figure, and his music is by no means familiar. The conductors will be M. Mlynarski and Mr. Thomas Beecham.

THE SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, owing to rehearsals for 'La Bohème,' has been closed. It will reopen to-day with 'The Tales of Hoffmann' in the afternoon, and 'Madame Butterfly' in the evening. Mr. Courtneidge is making a wise selection of works. They are of moderate length, and, though light, not frivolous.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
SUNDAY CONCERT SOCIETY, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
SAT. Queen's Hall Orchestra, Endowment Fund Concert, 5.  
Queen's Hall.  
Benno Moisevitich's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—P. W. W.—G. F. W. B.—L. C. M.—Received.

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# The Athenæum and Co-operation

We announced in our leading article of January 2 that we wished to establish "The Athenæum" upon a basis of co-operation; we shall be glad to add to the large list we already have of inquirers the name of any reader of "The Athenæum" who is interested in this idea.

## REASONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

We desire co-operation for two reasons: Firstly, that we may be able to rely in future, not on the assistance of capital or advertising revenue, but on the help given as required of those who believe in *The Athenæum* as a really useful organ of critical and independent thought. Secondly, that we may have the support of all such in our effort to establish a Referendum of thinking people throughout the world for the various subjects with which we deal.

## INFLUENCE OF *THE ATHENÆUM*.

*The Athenæum* has won and held, during the last eighty-six years, its place as a leading organ of Thought. Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts have been its principal arena, but those who have controlled its policy have not hesitated when occasion demanded to apply to questions outside that arena the unbiased and independent criticism which is its *raison d'être*.

## ENLARGEMENT OF CRITICAL SPHERE.

This application was systematized at the beginning of 1914 by the issue of Special Supplements on such subjects as French Literature, Education, Sociology, Theology, &c. We desire to extend our range of criticism to the great problems which now, more than at any other time in our national, or rather our international, history, are facing us with instant demand for attention. Great work is to be done in the examination of the problems of the modern world of thought, and *The Athenæum* has a great part to play in that work.

## A PRACTICAL CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

We have prepared, and have already sent to many interested applicants, a detailed scheme explaining our objects and the methods which we propose to apply to these—in a word, the practical working of the co-operation which we are convinced is necessary for *The Athenæum*.

## *THE ATHENÆUM*,

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GENTLEMEN,

I wish to receive Details of your Co-operation Scheme.

Name .....

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